## THE PHILADELPHIA GRAND NATIONAL COUNCIL

OF THE Know Nothings, or New American Party.

Opinions and Suggestions of the Leading Journals of this New Movement.

Piece he Richmend (Va.) Whig, for merly whig, latter by Kee a colling with a condition or construction. The National Convention of the Know Nothing or American party assembles in Philadelpia on Tuesday next. It is not the first importance in our judgment that it should be composed of the wisset and best men of the examination of the construction of the constructio

of the new movement. It is expected to lay down the platferm of principles on which the party, after due defiberation determines to stand. It is expected to decide all unsettled questions of organization. It is expected to decide all unsettled questions of organization. It is expected to decide all unsettled questions of organization. It is expected to consult on the arrangements proper to be made for the next Presidential campagn, into which the party, notwithstanding its recent origin, is powerful anough to enter with strong hopes of controlling the result. We believe the deliberations of this body are more likely to be wise, and the plans it will adopt well considered, than if the too sanguine expectations of the party had been realized in the Virginia election. That election has demonstrated that the Know Nothings are a powerful and fermidable party, and even in its infancy, before it is a year old in that State, an object of terror to its opponents. They were obliged to make unwonted exertions to save themselves from inglorious defeat. Even if complete returns shall show that Wise is elected, it is patient to everybody that he and also party were in insulaent partles prest as to interest the whole country more deeply than it was ever before interested in a mere Blate election.

Having given this demonstration of its power, in addi-Having given this demonstration of its power, in addition to its uniform success in all the other recent elections, the new party has no reseen to be dissattled with the result in Virginia, even if Wise is elected. If the defeat of the Know Nothings in Virginia shall teach the party seme salutary leasons it needs to learn present effeat will conduce to its ultimate success. There is a certain short-lived success which depends on more presige, and a reputation for invincibility which a party that expects to harden into solidity may have too much of. When a political party becomes so strong, or fanciss itself so strong, that its nominations are equivalent to an election, irrespective of the fateess of the candidate, it is on the very very of destruction. If a party is strong enough to elect weak, little or incompetent men, such men will be busy with petity intrigues to secure its support for public office. And when the public see that a great party is degraded

streeting. If a party is strong enough to elect weak, little or incompetent men, such men will be busy with petty intrigues to secure its support for public office. And when the public see that a great party is degraded into a mere instrument for fosting greatly and brainless pretenders into important offices, they are filled with ineffable disguest. The downsall of a party that lends itself to be to prostituted is not far off.

The Philadelphia Convention, treading close on the heals of the Virginia election, will be held at a time very favorable for sober, considerate action. We hope the party will have the wisdom to allow itself to be instructed by events, and that its disappointment in its recent ever-consident predictions will produce a temper of mind which will dispose it to listen with attention to the advancing its interests, it must be willing to pay some deference to its counsels. The party has some things to learn; and if it expects the aid of an independent press in advancing its interests, it must be willing to pay some deference to its counsels. The press has become too potent and influential, and is too conscious of its power, to follow servicely in the wake of any party, and timely obey the beheats of its leaders. It sells that its province to direct rather than follow, and will be jealous of azy attempt to accomplish by mere authority and dictation what it asserts its right to do by open, independent and manly discussion. It claims, as its peculiar function, the formation of public opinion, and wall not resign into the hands of partizing office seekers a power which its sense of duly requires it to wield for the public good. The great success of the Know Nothings nitherto has resulted mainly from the weak and demoralized conditions of the effect political parties, which it is a part of its mission to demolish. The rapid growth of the party is a reaction of the public mind against the vise demandent of the contry. The propie had become tired of trafficier, office seeking politicians. They had be

Not that themselves are wise, but others weak.

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And it now remains for them to show that they
yill not fall into the same errors, and rash upon the
same fate, which has overtaken the old parties.

One leading fault of the old parties, for which the perple repudiated them, was the too great reliance they
placed on mere organization and party machinery. They
what to be governed, not by organizations, but by ideas.

However it may be with office sackers, the mass of the
people see nothing to admire in that perfection of party
discipline which enables a few leaders to control the poplical action of half the voters in the country. The geople district and detect office seekers, and have abantned of hungry politicisms, who cherished no higher political aims than to live upon the government. They
feel that they have too long consented to be the tools of fitted aims than to live upon the government. They feel that they have too long consented to be the tools of such men, and now prefer to have an independent judgment of their ewn, and to exercise an intelligent choice in the selection of their public servants. If the new is rty relies on mere discipline, mere organization, mere p achinery, to accomplish its ends, the people will communde that it is only the old system under a new mame.

The interest of the public and that of office seex-

ers sellem coincides, and the small verdict of the country on the merite of the new party, will depend on whether it is kept up for the advantage of the former or the latter. If the interests of the people are consulted, nene will be put forward as cancidates for high and responsible deflore but men distinguished for wisdom and experience. The poople want no more tovernors like Clark; but wish to see their places supplied by men of capacity, stunding and initiaence, whose state-manlike riews and able discharge of their duties shall inspire public confidence and respect. They care very little about the mummery of oaths and passwords; but they want to see the government administered by men who are capable of preserving that consideration which belongs to public office. The Know Nothings, if they expect their party to be anything more than a bubble, anything more than a mere nine days' wonder, must place their chief reliance for success on the sense of fitness which their nominations inspire, and not on any such perfection of discipline as will secure it e unamimous support of the party for whatever ambitious nobedy it may cheose to put up.

We doubt not that there are many small men whose connection with an apparently invincible party has inspired them with large hopes. If the party can only be correct to vote for whoever is nominated, and they can get the nomination, their fortune is made. Men whom the public would never think of as suitable persons for effice, are gifted with a rare discernment of merit, which leads them to think of themselves. Having little to hope from the public recognition of their fitness, they place all their reisnes on a party discipline, which converts others into mere tools. We advise the party to treat such men with precious little consideratios. It would be far better off without them.

Cancidering that the convention at Philadelphia is not to arsemble for the purpose of making nounhactions, it may perhaps be thought that these remarks are not very pertinent to the occasion. But we t

Let it not attempt to construct a perfect machine for transferming office-seekers into office holders, but to make the party a powerful instrument for promoting the public good.

[From the Albany Register, formerly a stekly silver gray wing, now know Nothing ]

TARING COUNSEL OF OUR FOES.

The foes of the American party are firing guns over their escape from destruction in Virginia. While they are deing this, it may be well for Americans of New York to take counsel among themselves preparatory to the context before them next fail. Without any doubt, our friends in the Old Dominion have been over condicted, and cheated by pretended friends, spics and traitors. These things speak directly to the Americans of New York. There may be entire security in our prevent condition—we may be strong enough, and safe against betrayal. Our Virginia brethrea thought they were but were mistaken. Let us in New York fall into mo similar error. Let us by activity henceforth make "assurance doubly sure." Let us no slumber on our arms, abate none of our zeal, omit nothing that is honorable to add to our numbers. Appealing to the intelligence and patriotism of the country for support, the American cause can be served best by the circulation of papers and documents defining our principles and animating the hearts of the people. Intelligence is the lever by which the corrupt political dynastics can alone be overturned. Already do we hear our brethren in Virginia complaining bitterly that they have failed through misrepresentation of their principles, and because the cloud of darkness was not lifted, which had so long rested upon the people of Virginia. Wherever sound pelitical reading was circulated, there success at tended the American cause. So it will be everywhere. There are sound and reliable American journals scattered all over this State and they should liberally circulate among the people. Let our friends give these journals a warm support. Make this a leading object, for it will tell most powerfully in the end, and construct a

## Prospects for Settlers in-Kansas. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. New York, May 31, 1855.

As every item of news from Kansas is sought after by the public at the present time, when so many are leavjog good farms and happy homes, with the hope of impreving their condition, I have thought the extracts from a private letter, just received from a friend who went to Kansas to settle this spring, might be of interest to some who are designing to emigrate to the Far West.

E. M. W.

LAWRENCE CITY, (Kansas.) May 20, 1855. I have been in this city now four days, but cannot say much in its favor. It is true it is a new place, but a hard place to begin the world. There seems to be nothing here to make a town of. The poorest kind of lumber is worth from \$20 to \$25 per thousand, and good from \$35 to \$40, and not to be had at even that. Stone and lime are abundant, but the stone is not of the first quality. They have to be made into concrete. In building the walls they place boards on either side and then

quality. They have to be made into concrete. In building the walls they place boards on either side and then fill in with stones and mortar, and when dry, the boards are again raised and filled, and so on, until the walls are completed.

The country is rolling prairie, without timber enough to build even cabins for the settlers. If a man in coming here has capital sufficient to put up stone buildings and ledge tence he can live; but if he has not, he had better go somewhere else to locate. The town contains about sixty buildings, but there are others going up every day, such as they are. The principal hotel is a sod house, sixty test long and twenty feet while, shingled with grass. The business of the place is considerable, and must increase if it has no rivat to contend with. It is situated on the Kansas river, 46 miles from its mouth Yesterday the river commenced rising, and rose about three feet, he we are now expecting the arrival of boats every day. I do not like the country well enough to stay in it; the great want of timber is its greatest objection; it is also subject to long continued droughts. For a year past there has not failen as much rain as we have had during the list week; and now that has mostly been absorbed. The country is of the same character year go the less timber you find. There may be better places than this, but I cannot find them.

The land is all claimed for ten miles around this place, and there must be a great amount of litigation and trouble when it comes into market. I am going to leave here as soon as possible—when it will be do not know. I am in camp with two young men from Indians, who have seen the elephant as well as myself, enough to be quite satisfied. My seat is a stick of wool, and my trunk my writing desk. When I see you I will tell you more of the country.

The Cure of Hydrophobia.

## The Cure of Hydrophobia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. The approaching season will bring along all the ter-rors necessarily belonging to artificially destroyed intinct and nature, for which art and science little. Fear is, according to Haller, like its blood relative, despondency, the real paralyzing polson for muscles and skin—the drag chain of the circulation; it makes wounds incurable, and mad and blind and dumb. Much s, therefore, gained if fear is quieted in certain impend ing diseases, viz.: cholera, yellow fever, hydrophobia &c. I would consider it lost pains to try to rouse the faculty to a sense of duty, because there are instances in the history of religion that martyrs have converted

faculty to a sense of duty, because there are instance in the history of religion that martyrs have converted their headsmen; but there is none in the history of medicine where a reformator has succeeded to get a general acknowledgment of former errors and adoption of symplifying improvements; but the public ought to be appealed to, so that incolent guide pride has te give away to scathing popular indignation. I have been led to make these remarks by a paragraph in the Histanto of yesterday, headed "Probable Fatal Case of Hydrophobia," for "two resugitur, paries gum proximus ardet," and I know that you are the only editor of an industrial journal independent enough to publish a truth for the sake of truth.

The great Harless, in his work on hydrophobia, says "that there is not one case of real hydrophobia authentically known as cured by the use of the drugs and specifics recommended by the faculty and governments." Is, then, not every one justified, and even sacredly bound, in such a case to recort to means that have not only the recommendation of novely, but also of high authority, particularly if these means have been crowned with the most glorious success?

That Russian steam baths with following cold immersions have restored many a one suffering from the symptoms of hydrophobia, nobody will cay. Miroff praises them as intallible, and Butson considers a sweating bath the only sure causely known. Yet but few of our more delicately constituted and civilizedly orotendown population could hear these baths; and Magendie and i. J. Sanson, therefore, overlooking the possibility of producing sweats in a more simple and less exciting way, proposed and successfully used injections of water into the veins of a hydrophobic convenience, here in Philadelphia, to perfect health, an account of which I have given in "Water Oare in america," and in my last publication, "Diseases of Children," in an appendix.

Should you, kind sir, toins it right to give some details on the treatment with water, I would be only too happy to fu bappy to furnish them.

DR. C. O. SCHIEFERDENKER.

COLUMNIA HOUSE, PHILADRIPHIA, May 16, 1855.

Political Intelligence.

OPINIONS OF THE RECHNOND PAPERS ON THE VIECINIA ELECTION.

Criminal Intelligence.

OFINIONS OF THE BIRGHOMD PARKES ON THE VIECHIA BIRGHOMD PARKES ON THE VIECHIA BIRGHOMD.

The Examiner, (dem) has a leader on the late demeratic victory. Democracy, it says, swept the state lise a torrent, celuging the culverts, and drowning know Nothing candidates of every rank and degree, from Floura, sown to Sam's candidates for coroners' and constability. I see the conquered. A few months ago the late Samuel entered this State, took possession of our culverts, and hissed forth various and sandry decrees for the overthrow of democracy, Catholicism, and the anneyance of the quiet, unoffending foreigners of bias State. But in performing a tilt against democracy, he ran against a snag, and expired Thursday, having lived just long enough to bury one small grave digger and extinguish an humble gas man. It regrets exceedingly the deteat of the distinguished democrat, Robert A. Maye, and says he services will long be remembered by his party. It commends the gentlemaly good ha mor of the Whig to the suborcinate journals of the Know Nothings, and says the democracy are not to be provoked by the impotent exhibitions of childish rage into the minor organs at the party, to which they have just administered a well deserved spanking.

The Penny Post (Know Nothing) says that the Alexancia Gazette does the American party greatinguistics in attributing its defeat to the desertion of its members. Never did ary body of men show more zeal, more earnestness, or more devotion to their principles. The withdrawals have been comparatively few. It has not heard one man among them express any thing like despondency, and there is no cause to doubt that they will utimately succeed. The vote in this election can not possibly have fallen short of 180,000, and Wise's majority will not exceed 8,100, making one in every trem ty-three of the whole vote cast. Another sucy tiony, and the democratic privy is gone forever. It should be remembered that the party that has thus pashed the democrate to the vry throat latch, dat

THE LAST ELECTION IN KANSAL.

The following letter, dated at Leavenworth, K. T.,
May 23, we find in the Kansas Herald:—

May 23, we find in the Kansas Herald:—

The election passed off very quietly, without any fighting or disturbances. Reeder and his myranidone cannot say this time, at least, that Missourians took the polls and Kansas was conquered by an arased force of "border raffians." This was emphatically an election by the squatters—the actual bona fide residents of the Territory. And notwithstanding the free soliers rallied all their forces and obtained about twenty-five votes from the steamer Kate Cassel—the hands on the boat and several soldiers—yet they were beaten our to one by an overwhelming majority of the legal resident voters of the Territory.

The actual votes of the free soilers, including steamboat hands and soldiers, was not exceeding 100, while that of the pro slavery ticket was 561. Let us no longer hear free soilers and abolition letter writers say that Kansas was conquered by an armed force of "border ruffians." We have beaten them a second and third, and will continue to beat them on every bathe field and on every occasion.

and will continue to beat them on every batle field and on every occasion.

This was Reeder's election, which the pro-slavery party did not recognize as legal, and hence many of our friends took no interest in the election and did not attend the polls, while our opponents did all they could to make a respectable show of votes. But they have been defeated—overwhelmingly defeated—and now, we suppose, they will be content to let our members have tooir seats, without another contest or "protest" No one, we presume, will now be found ready to swear that "many citizens were deterred from voting by the conduct of Missourians." They must admit that they have been fairly beaven, and that for want of voters they must give up the contest.

give up the contest.

The following is the official vote of the election:—
W. G. Matbins. pro-slarery 558
A. Payne. do. 560
H. D. McMeekin. do. 561
Edgall free soil. 140
Gould. do. 139
Pennock do. 141

MISCELLANEOUS.

William W. Valk, the Know Nothing member of Con gress elect from the First district of this state, has written a letter to the Charleston Mercury, in which he written a letter to the Charleston Mercury, in which he states that he will take his stand in the coming Congressen none other than a national platform. Mr. Velk thinks that the American parry is sound on the slavery question, and that its platform and politics are eminently conciliatory and conservative, and therefore should be satisfactory to the South. He says that American demapogues are as had as foreign intriguers, and that there are Americans in the Senate and the House of Representatives whose tongues should blister in their mouths for the words they have uttered there, and if the calvation of the Union was placed in the keeping, God nelp it.

A meeting was held in Chicsgo, IR., on the 29th utt, to rejoice ever the democratic victory in Virginia. Senator Douglass delivered a speech, in which he discharged a shaft at the Knew Nothings.

In October, 1847, the question of negro suffrage was

charged a shaft at the Knew Nothings.

In October, 1847, the question of negro suffrage was voted upon by the people of Councetieut, and the affirmative received 5,355 votes, against 19,148 in opposition. Un the 31st ult., the proposition again came up in the Legislature, and, although there was found a majority of the House in favor of granting the privilege, the proposition failed for the want of a two-third vote.

The democrats of New Haven, Conn., have nominated Hon. Affred Alackman as their cannidate for Major.

Hon. Aftred Alackman as their candidate for Major.

Hen George W. Jones, who represented the Sixth district of Tennessee in the last Congress, having pravious
ly made up his mind to decline a renomination, has
written a letter to the committee of the convention
which nominated him, in which he acknowledges "the
right of the pople to command his services," and an
nounces his determination to take the stump at an
activ day. Mr. Jones is therefore the democratic can-

In Washington city the Know Notbing municipal tick et has five doctors on it, and the democratic ticket

similar number.

The Orleans (Indiana) Bulletin has placed at the hea of its columns John Beil, of Tennessee, for President and Lucian Barbour, of Indiana, for Vice President.

of its columns John Beil, of Tennessee, for President, and Lucian Barbour, of Indiana, for Vice President.

A public meeting will be held in Bosne county, Missouri, on the 2d inst, to give expression to the feelings of the people on the efforts now being made by eastern capitainsts and speculators to locate in Kansas a class of people who are not only hostile to the insulution of siavery, but who avowedly and practically disregari lawful rights, and whose presence immediately upon the western border of Missouri, must insvitably renort slave property insecure, and immediately jeopardise the interest and institutions of the State.

The whigs of Tennessee bave united with the Knew Nothings in support of Meredith P. Gentry for Governor, and are now carrying on the canvass with a great deat of spirit in opposition to the democrate under the headership of Governor Andrew Johnson, who is up for reelection. Both candidates for Governor are canvassing the State together.

Stephen A. Douglas, having been charged in a political discussion in Kentucky, with belonging to the Know Nothings, has addressed a letter to the scittor of the Louisville Democrat, in which he says he "sympathizes with the democratic party, and that he is unalterably opposed to Know Nothingism in all its forms, and equally opposed to any party which co operates with its."

The Dubuque (Iowa) Tribune comes to us with the name of Wm. H. Seward at its mast head for President of the United States. That paper says lows will cast her electoral vote for the great champion of freedom in 1816.

The Cincinnati Gazette, whig, recommends a fusion of the whig and free soil parties, together with such demo-crats as they can catch, by nominating a free soil demo-erat for Governor.

An election for Judges, and a vote on the prohibitory question, is to take place in Illinois on Monday next, the 4th of June. question, is to take place in limits of a side of the democrats, and Walter Coleman, the Know Nothing osadilate, are can vassing in company the Tenth district of Tenuessee, for the post of Congressman.

It is rumored that Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts, will soon call the Legislature together for an extra season.

setts, will soon call the Legislature together for an extra seesion.

The Legislature of Rhode Island met at Newport on the 30th ult. The little State is following in the foot-steps of its larger brethren, and approaching nearer and nearer to permanency in its legislative sessions. The Legislature of Rhode Island formerly went round, like a menagerie, and had a short session here and there, ac-commodating all parts of the State with its presence once a year. Two sessions have been a solished; and those which are left will necessarily be longer. The migratory plan has many advantages, not the least of which is, that it conduces to short sessions.

Hon Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, has written and ther letter against the Know Nothings, and recommends the free collers to avoid them, and to make no bargain which will bring about a fusion.

The Case of Miss Josephine Bunkley.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., May 30, 1855.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, ESQ.,

IDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD:—
DEAR SHE—In your daily paper of May 6, is an article headed—

Dear Sin—In your daily paper of May 6, is an article header—
"The case of the Escaped Nun—a second edition of Maria Monk—application for an injunction."
"United States Court."
"May 5—In the matter of Miss Josephine Bunkley vs. Dawitt & Davenport, and others:"
I have learned from Meesrs. Dewitt and Davenport that they authorized the publication of that srticie, through one of your reporters, where name I have from them. They deny that they authorized or prepared the captien, but say it was done by the Editor of the Hanald.
This is, therefore, to inquire, who was the author of that portion of it vis.:—"A Second Edition of Maria Monk."

Your answer will very much oblige,
Your very respectfully,
SOLOMON ANDREWS,
for Josephine M. Bunkley.

ANSWER .- Will the inquirer state what the object of the inquiry is? We shall then take the matter into grave consideration.-HERALD De Botts a Political Prophet †
TO TOB BUT TOR OF THE NEW YORK HEMALD.
OXFORD, CHENANGO CO., N. Y., May 15, 1855.

In your paper of the 30th March I saw a short letter from Sidney Plains, Delaware county, New York, in which the writer mentioned the name of the Hon. John M. Botts, of Virginia, in connection with the next Presidency. Your numerous readers in this quarter hall the sure and enthusiasm, and thank you most cordially for the kindly manner in which you introduced them to the public. Your kindness in the matter was the more marked, as it was generally understood that your relations with Mr. Botts had not been very friendly.

marke, as it was generally interested task your tions with Mr. Botts had not been very friendly.

And here, if you will permit me, I will endeaver to shew that you have long labored under a misapprehension in respect to the true character of Mr. Botts. In doing this, I must beg you will acquit me of any or trustee intent, for nething could be farther from say design. It cannot be otherwise than agreeable to you, I am thoroughly persuaded, if I should succeed in disabusing your mind from ercoseous impressions against whomsoever entertained. I look upon the Health, under your management, as by ar the most potent political engine in the state of New York; and as exercising a very powerful influence in all the other States of the Umon. In other words, sir, I think you may be justly regarded as the Napoleon of the press in the United States. However widely others may, at times, offer from you amidst the ever-resurring flactuations of party politics, your powers and abilities must, nevertheless, beconceed by all. Your claim to these is both ungestioned and unquestionable. So, too, I look upon Mr Botts as one of the purest, most sagacious and en highted among the living statesmen of to-day in our country. I speak this from a long, intimate and thorough acquaintance with his character, both private and punite.

Upon the accession of John Tyler to the Presidency, in

ighted among the living statesmen of to-day in our country. I speak this from a long, intimate and thorough acquaintance with his character, both private and public.

Upon the accession of John Tyler te the Presidency, in April. 1841, Mr. Botts was warmly his personal and political friend. Their intimacy at that person was well understood ever the sountry—an intimacy which has ever since subjected Mr. Botts te much harmful ridicule and notonety. It has ever appeared te me that it welld have been as just, and no more so, for General Washington to have suffered in reputation because of Arnoid's treachery, as it was that Mr. Botts should suffer on account of Tyler's course.

Ridicule—that mere destructive weapon very often than truth and reason and argument countined—and nothing but ridicule, was the envenomed shaft hurled at Mr. Botts in those days, and it has been kept in constant play until his moment. The late Henry Clay often spoke to me of Mr. Botts in connection with this very topic, remarking uniformly to the effect, that Mr. Botts had exhibited to the country a rase specimen of public virtue, masmuch as his relations with Tyler were such as te have commanded for him any position in his (Tyler's) cabinet he might have chosen to accept, and yet spurned it became trath and honor bade him. Certainly neturg can be clearer than that Mr. Botts, on that memorable occasion, was guided so ely and purely by honorable and patriotic motives, thrusting effice and its emoluments behind his back. I am aware that your position on the United States Bank question did not coincide with that of Mr. Botts; but I ask in all cander whether you would not have acced as he clid, had you been similarly situated? Political disgrace, deep and damning. Wil ever follow and abide on the names of "Captain Tyler" and his "corporal's quard." Of these the "Captain" himself and Henry A. Wise and Caleb Cushing—God pity them !—are still living and figuring. In their slightest touch there is a political virus most loathene and contaminating. Lak

your indignation and resemblent. I attitle to the shame ful story that was current, representing that General Scott, at the breakfast table in Newport, had declined to accept a copy of the Berall, when profilered him by the lady of the editor. Now, Mr. Bott: never gave the least credence to that ridiculous story, and has always so expressed himself, publicly and privately. I will represent the affair trutniully, and precisely as I obtained it from a number of Virginia gentlemen, (Mr. Botts himself being one of them) at the astor House, have himself being one of them) at the astor House, have himself being one of them) at the astor House, have tion, or very scon thereafter. Mr. Botts thought, and rightly, too, that your influences in pulling Gen. Scott down, and building Gen. Pierce up. was little less than combinated. He, in a speech somewhere in Virginia, endes vored to account, in some measure, for your hoslifity to Gen. Scott, and remarked that he could not his tory. He stated at the time that he did not believe the story to be true; that if it were true, it reflected a great deal more upon the bad manners of General Scott than it could upon the HERALD; for the lady could not have been involved in the matter, further than in the act of civility in the matter, further than in the act of civility in indeavoring to supply the wants of a zentleman who did not know how to appreciate it. Hirtupos some writer, fand there are always enough such, addressed you a letter, in which he represented Mr. Botts as having encored the calumny, whereas, if the writer had oeen trutbful, he would bave acquitted Mr. Botts of such unkindness. Mr. Botts did not beheve the story, but he fabrication. Some little time after all this had buppens, Mr. Botts visited New York, and stopped at the Astor House. As he came from his room one morning, with the HERALD in his band unopened, he was accoseted by a number of gentlemen, myself among them, and informed that he figured pretty largely in your paper of that day. He was both surprised and that he figured pretty largely in your paper of that day. He was both surprised and irritated. He said that he could not imagic the cause of your prejudice against him—that he had ever entertained and expressed very high respect for your abilities, &c. You, doubtless, recollect the article I refer to—a pretty long one. In it you assailed Mr. Botts with much severity—charging nim with foisting before the public gaze private scandal calculated to injuriously affect female reputation. You wrote from missinermation, which made your articutes the more severe upon Mr. Botts. You felt that he had wronged you he felt that you were wronging him. He retorted by letter, which, you declining to problish, appeared in the Pribane. I have ever supposed that all that was necessary to make Mr. Botts and yourself friends was a better acquaintance with each other. You are both good compromise men—both magnanimous, and both powerful champions in the glorious American party. Thousands over the country would be rejoiced to have you strike hands in friendship. Come, gentle men—Mesers. Beansit and Botts—play quits, and tet bygones be by gones. I make the appeal to you both, and I know that I echo the sentiment and desire of a very many members of the recent organization, or American party, who entertain for you both profound respect and exteem.

At the outset of this communication I bespoke your kind indulgence, and I (o not know how better to close it than by repeating the request that you will pardon me if anything I have written should strike you as being misplaced or untimely.

misplaced or untimely.

With best wishes for your continued usefulness and presperity, I am truly your friend and obedient servant, SIDNEY.

LETTER FROM A CONDEMNED MURDERER.

James Parss, who is now in prison in Cleveland, Ohio under sentence of death for the murder of Wm. Beatson has written the following letter to a physician of that city:— New Experiment with Cloroform.

James Parss, who is now in prison in Cleveland, Ohio, under sentence of death for the nurder of Wm. Beatson, has written the following letter to a physician of that efty:—

CLEVELAND, May 18, 1865.

In reference to what I spoke to you of in your visit to the jail to-day, it was not suggested by your presence here. I had written about it three days before, intending it for publication; and if it is as I expast it will be published in the Morning Leader. You will then see what I had to say.

As to giving me chloroform, I do not think it will have the slightest effect to lessen my sufferings while dying, as I sm quite sure that a man launched off in a fall of, say four feet, at least the neck is sure to be broken, and whether the neck is broken or not, all seastion must be instantaneously ended. Pain and seastion go away together. A short involuntary struggle, a few convulsions, and all is over. All pain cefore is in contemplating the odious idea of it—of hasging. Of the effect of chloroform, i do not know anything by actual experiment. I have resently read and recollect much that was said by an assembly of doctry, or dentists, who had used it in their practice, and stating the effect it had on some. But I sm also aware these facts or falsehoods, as they may be, were brought out by a party affair—the conviction of Br. Beale, for taking improper liberties with one Mercasia Mug e, his patient, while under the influence of chloroform. New, I shall not deny that the state of my mud and feelings are of no ordinary character, though I get but lettle credit for the exercise of that ability which I possess in controlling them. I am aware also that I am of a nervous billious temperament, with the very strongast passient of sympathy and love. How I should act, or whether I should be able, or not, to converse while under the influence of the choroform, I do not know. If I had the power of speech, without the power of will, what should he likely to say? I cannot imagine. It seems to make that a part of the mental vison remain

Frem a comparative table of the receipts of the railreads of Prance for the first three mosths of \*854 and
1855, it appears that in spite of the severe winter and
other unfavorable influences, there is a remarkable increase in favor of this year. The total receipts for the
latter period is 49,444,765 francs, (about \$10,000,000,)
against 40,126,365 francs, (about \$8,000,000,) for the
fermer; being an increase of more than nine millions of
frances, or nearly two millions of dollars.

At the time of the invasion of France by the Alited
armies, a Kussian soldier named Gribati, being resisted
by a Freich woman of whom he became enamored,
avenged himself by killing her husband. For this crime
he received two hundred and twenty blows of the knout
by order of Gen. Waronzoff, who at present plays so
great a rôle. At one of the recent night attacks before
Setastopol, a French soldier wounded with his bayonet,
in the arm, a Russian whom he took prisoner. His surprise may be imagined when he heard his prisoner give
the officer his name as Gribati. Thus had the young
soldier unconsciously avenged the death of his father,
the particulars of whose death he had often heard
related.

The Emperor Louis Napoleon gave an audience on the

related.
The Emperor Louis Napoleon gave an audience on the 7th of way to the Viscount d'Uruguay, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, and now on a special mission as Euroy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentary from that empire, to sign a treaty of delimitation between the French Guiana and the Brazilian possessions. It would appear that the charge which the South American republics make against Brazil for its annexationist principles is not unfounded.
On the sphiect of the notification given by the United

American republics make against Brazil for its annexationist principles is not unfounded.

On the subject of the notification given by the United States government to that of Denmark of its intention to cease the payment of Sound dues, a correspondent writes to La Patric of Paris: "The receipt of these duties constitutes the principal financial resource of the kingdom. If the United States can ever succeed in relieving their navigation of it, it is to be feared that all the other nations which entertain marktime relations with Northern Europe would attempt to sustain like reclamations, which would bring about a general perturbation in our whole financial system."

An outbreak of a very serious nature occurred amongst the Russian prisoners at the new prison at Lewes, Eng., on the 4th tit. It commenced by some of the mean, whose duty it was to pump up water for the supply of the prison, refusing to do so. An attempt was made to put the most insubcrdinate in confinement, but the others resisted. The Sussex Infantry Militis were speedily called in, and their presence soon pacified the refractory prisoners. The ringleaders were then easily captured, and some large clasp brives, which all the men had for making toys, and which they almost devoted to anotter purpose, were taken from them.

The ship Lion Belge sailed on the 1st of May fer Valparaiso, from Antwerp, with the richest cargo that had rims established there, was in a most flourishing contition. The Austrian vessel, the Americana, was to leave Antwerp on the 2d, with a cargo of hay for the Crimes.

In the last sitting of the Londen Geographical Seciety, it was announced that the large man of the Arctic Sea.

In the last sitting of the London Geographical Society, it was announced that the large map of the Arctic Seadrawn up by the British Admiralty, and been presented to the society, together with the copy of a map of the Arctic regions, taken from the alias of Andrea Bianco, of 1450, which is preserved in the library of St. Mark, at Venuce. It was also stated that attention having been recently drawn to the voyages of the old Venetian navigators in the Northern regions, an account of one made by the brothers Zeni, several centuries ago, was about to be published. It will contain, it was added, a curious description of Iceland.

A mechanician named Forderer, a Swiss by birth, but

te be published. It will contain, it was added, a curious description of Iceland.

A mechanician named Foederer, a Swiss by birth, but long resident in the city of Lyons, has last for Paris, in order to submit to the examination of competent men a warishe machine of his invention. It has cost him many years' meditation and labor, and will, be says, threw seven hundred projectiles a minute, and destroy, in a very short time, either a town or a whole squadron.

A seaman of the fleet before Sebastopol, whose family lives at l'olpero, Cornwall, (Eng...) was ordered on shore for the purpose of assisting in burying the slain who fell in a late attack of the Russiana on the British batteries at Sebastopel, and almost the first person he met with on lausing was one of his brothers, of whose presence in the fleat he was not before informed, and who had been severe y wounded in a late-angagement. From him he learned that lifs two other brothers were also serving in the naval brigade on shore, and with him he remained till be saw him expire. He then proceeded on the duty for which he had landed, and soon discovered he bodies of his other brothers, who had been killed in the battle.

the duty for which he had landed, and soon discovered he bedies of his other brothers, who had been killed in the battle.

The Duke and Dutchess de Montpensier have recently caused the old convent of La Racida, mear Cadiz, in which Christopher Columbus resided on his return from his first voyage, to be repaired. On the completion of the repairs, ten days ago, the duke and onchess attended the celeration of mass in the chapel of the convent, and afterwards partoon of breakfast in the cell which the great navigator had occupied. In the cell are paintings executed by order of the duke, representing Columbus begging breac and water at the door of the convent for his sem, giving the monks an account of his discoveries, the reading of the royal decree in the church of Palos, authorising his to raise men and equip vessels for a navivoyage, his taking leave of the Prior of the convent, and, lastly, a full length portrait of him.

The inauguration of the statue of Joan of Arc at Orleans took place on Tuesday, May 2. An immense crowd of speciators witnessed the ceremony, and amongst the principal personages present were M. Abbatucci. Minister of Justice; General d'Hautpoul, grand referendary of the Senate; the Duce de St Simon, Senator; M. Negent St. Laurens, departy of the Loret; the high functionaries of the town and the superior officers of the garrison. Spacious tribares were erected round the square on which the statue was exceed, and every place was occupied. When the time of the ceremony served, Mgr. Duparloup, the histor of the ceremony served, Mgr. Duparloup, the histor of the ceremony served, Mgr. Duparloup, the bishen of the weather, which had been lowering all the moroing, cleared up just before the canvass was removed from the statue, and the rest of the day was fire. Everything passed off without accident.

The church of La Bassée, near Lille, France, was de-

without accident.

The church of La Bassie, near Lille, France, was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 6th of May. It originated in an illumination which the curate had made in the tower of the building to celebrate the proclamation of the dogma of the Immanulate Conception. By the timely arrival of the engines the fire was prevented from a presiding to the neighboring houses; but in a few hours nothing remained of the church but the walls.

A women named Mauer, a performer in a French tra-velling circus, was lately tried by the Tribunal of Correctional Police of Paris, for an ingenious species of robbery. She used to go to atocers and other tradesmen, and offer to give more than the value for certain siver coins or sons of the effigy of Louis XV or Louis XV. They generally turned out their money on the country, and proceeded to search for the pieces required. The woman assisted in the operation and in so doing contrived to cause a number of the pieces to adhere to some sticky substance with which she had covered the paim of her hand. In this way she was able to effect robberies of as many as difference twenty pieces at a time, the greater part citen in silver. The tribunal sentenced her to a years' imprisorment.

Some time and creat poice was occasioned by a pre-

part eiten in silver. The tribunal sentenced her to a years' impriror ment.

Some time ago great noise was occasioned by a pretence miracle on the mountain of La Salecte, near Grenchle, France, consisting in the appearance of the Virgan to a shepnerd boy. Two priests of the diocess of Grenchle, M. Delicin and M. Carteller, published pumphlets, in which they labored to prove that there had been no miracle at all, and that the person whom the boy had appeared was the Holy Virgin was a young female named Lamerillere. M'lle Lamerilere considered herself defemed by these publications, and a few days ago she brought an action before the Civil Tribunal of Grencolle, against the two priests, and against M. Redon, their printer, to obtain twenty thousand france damages, but the Tribunal, after making a searching examination into all the facts, and after hearing lengthened pleadings, decided that what the defendant had said with respect to her part in the alleged miracle did not amount to defamilien; that they had, besides honestly believed it to be true, and that they had sufficient reasons for so believing.

Mr. Troms Wilson, of London, formerly a Dutch mer-

be tree, and that they had sufficient reasons for so beleving.

Mr. Troms Wilson, of London, formerly a Dutch merchart, has proposed a plan for opening a canal communication between the Black Sea and the Danube, from a
point in the Bay of Kustendje to a part of the river between Chernavoda and Rassova, the line followed being
nearly identical with that of the remains of Trajan's Walt.
The distance to be traversed would be little more than
thirty miles, and the locute would effect a saving of
about 250 miles by navigation in transporting produce
from Servia, Bulgaria, and most part of Wallachia, while
it would also be away from the neighborhood of Russis.
Mr. Wilson is said to have sent out some engineers to
survey the locality; and it is added that the Turkish authorities in London le ok tavorably upon the project.

The imperial library of Vienna contains upwards of
16,400 manuscripts on parchment in the Greek, Hebrew,
Chinese, Indian and arab, and nearly 12,000 in the European languages on paper; there are also 12,000 in the
Ounic contacter, upwards of 280,000 modern works, 6,000
volumes of music, and 8,360 autographs of celebrated
individuals. There are also in Vienna seventeen libraries, among which the imperial library and that of the
University are the most considerable.

The birthday of the young Duke of Parms was celebrated at the careful of he situes on the 20th of Acri-

individuals. There are also in Vienna seventeen libraries, among which the imperial library and that of the University are the most considerable.

The birthday of the young Duke of Parma was celebrated at the capital of his States on the 29th of April. A solemn service was performed on the occasion in the cathedral, in the presence of the Duchess Regent, the Deca. family, the Ministers, and the members of the diplematic body. In the evening the Duchess and her son showed themselves to the people on the balcony of the palace, and were received with enthusiasm.

A special commission had been instituted at 8t. Petersberg by the Emperor Alexander, to consider all matters relating to the Fastern question. It is composed of the Grand Duke Constantine, 4t. Nesselved, Count Orloff, M. Kesseleff, Count Bludoff, and Prince Dolgofonki. The war party has a majority in the commission.

It is reported that the Khan of Khiva has been caught marranding on the Persian territory, and that he had been decapitated at Herat, and his head exposed at Teheran. Twenty-seven other persons suffered with him.

On May lat, in the south of Sweden the navigation was open, an i was being carried on with great activity; but in the Gulf of Stockholm the ice was still so thick that heavily laden wagons could ply upon it. The winter in Sweden has been more rigorous than has been known in the memory of man. According to the last accounts from Helsingfors, in Finland, the ice was there more than a yard thick.

The Londen Chronicle, in sustaining the movement for administrative reform, instances the elder Pitt, George Casning, and Sir Robert Peel, as glorious examples of atasesmen furnished from the ranks of the people.

Before the battle of Inkermann the Bussians had no mone than 70 000 infantry in the Crimes; at the present moment they should have about 90,000. The cavalry force which has joined the Russian army since the hattle on infrance at Seption, will number about 146,000 men.

The Brittsh squadron cruising off the entrance to the Gulf of Fi

en April 29, had shipe Impérieuse, 51, Capte (senior efficar); the Arregant, 47, Captain the Euryalus, 51, Captain G. Fammay; the Archatan Key; Tartar, 21, Captain Dunlop; as flict, 8, Commander F. T. Brown.

flict, 8, Commander F f. Brown

The Golden Rose, which the Pope blesses e and presents to some female sovereign, is this given to the Empress of Austris.

In the course of a violent tempest which b 20th of April over the valley of Arran, in (Spain,) some enormous masses of snew fell Pyranees, and completely buried three larg named Uea, Vaquerque and Llabely, each 500 to 700 inhabitants. The authorities of immediately caused laborers to be employed the snew, and not fewer than 47 dead bedies discovered in a short time.

The Crimea is to be cultivated by the Englis

The Crimea is to be cultivated by the Englis seed merchant in London has received a waive order for vegetable and grass seed for mea, from Capt. Bacres, the Admiralty supe at Southampton, on behalf of the government of the government of the seed are packed in cases addressed to Captain Henry Keppel, H. M. S. St. Jean D'Acre, care Boxer.

Dr. Barth, the explorer, was met by Dr. Vc lat of December last, at Bundi, about 110 gre miles northeast from Kuza. Dr. Barth after: to Cola, intending to return to Europe by M Tripoli.

to Caba, intending to return to Europe by M Tripoli.

Major General Eden, of the British army, ac by Lieutenant Colonel Harrison, has proceeded mel (Ireland) for the purpose of inquiring came and censequences of a formidable riot place in that town between the South Tippers and the 2d or Queen a regument of infantry, former and six of the latter were wounded. Treceived serious tayonet wounds.

The remains of Sir Henry Rishop were contient final resting place, at the rural censes Marylebone Finchley, on the 5th of May. See bers of the usualization that the tipeset and esteem for the decessed, by perform quiem on the occasion. The cause of Sir Henry was internal cancer.

It is stated in Warsaw that official intelliben received by the superior authorities of that the Emperor Alexander is before long to the first processed by the superior authorities of that the Emperor Alexander is before long to the first processed by the superior authorities of the first processed by the superior authorities of the first processed by the superior authorities of the the Emperor Alexander is before long to the first processed by the superior authorities of the first processed by the first

Zelpha Shum, a 'lady of color,' has been in the pulpits of various Primitive Methodist Ingland. Her discourse are said to be much. An indignant correspondent of the London hattention to an inquitous manufacture at Bi—that of Hindeo idels for exportation.

—that of Hindeo idols for exportation.

Mr. Babirgton Macaulay, of England, has it do a member of the Royal Academy of Amsterdelass of literature, lauguages, bistory, and bell Jacob Grimm the grammarian, Ranks the Lepsius the archinologist, and other least of European reputation, were elected at the sa The fishery of anchovies and sardines which usually commence on the coast of Corsies unginning of May, becan this year about the I and the fishermen have already caughtes aco quantity. On one occasion some of the boats than 2,000 lbs. of fish in less than three hours.

The pelice authorities of Legnitz, in Pressi

The police authorities of legnitz, in Prussi have adopted a singular plan for putting an edicity; they have published an ordinance sect any person who shall give anything whatever dicant, whether in the streats, in house doors of churches, in the theatre, or any w shall be fined from 1 to 3 thalers. (3 fr. 80c 40c.)

A new reason is now given for Lord Stratford chiffe's late visit to the Crimea. It is said that so as to be able to bold direct communication. John Russell, and Lords Clareadon and Palme means of the teegraph.

Vice Admiral Kreuger, of the Swedish navvented as instrument by which the force of an be measured with the greatest exactifude; order of the King of Smeden, it is to be exhibit Universal Exhibition of Paris.

can be measures with the greatest exactions, order of the King of Saeden, it is to be exhibition of Paris.

Mme. Selvage, formerly a lady of honor of Quence, has cled at Rome, and left all her pr. Napoleon III. M. Casabianos, the brother of the research of the control of the control of the property.

The oldest Catholic prelate now living is Archbishop of the tirted Armenian Church, at in Galliela. He is 104 years of age. He is still and strictly observes the severest fasts.

About two hundred coins of the reigns of in James I and Charles I. were discovered a few in a cavity of the foundation walls of an old Sheffield, England.

M. Titoff, who, with Prince Gortschakoff, ref. Russis at the late conferences, has just lost a bastopel, where he was rerving as a lieutenant. An official nation has been published at He dated April 4, announcing that a new loan of silver roubles is to be contracted at 4 per cer account of the Freakury of Finland, to meet the of the war.

Not less than six shocks of earthquake we Ragusa on the 20th of April. The first, which could be contracted in the course of the day, but were insigned to the see the great Exhibition.

His Poyal Highness the Infant Dona Anna Maria, Marquis de Soulé is going to Paris, front to see the great Exhibition.

Abusian eagle, a trophy captured near Berought to England by her Majesty's ship Ve Majesty's ship Ve Brought to England by her Majesty's ship Ve Berought to England by her Majesty's ship Ve

tion.

A Russian eagle, a trophy captured near Bbrought to England by her Majesty's ship Vebas been sent by Capt. Lord E. Russell to Lonpresent to her Majesty Queen Victoria.

A stemer belonging to the Swedish navy w
in the port of Antwern, lading firearms for ti
the Swedish government.

A line of electric telegraph is about to be est
from Wenenborg, province of Scania, in Swedefrontier of Norway. It is to run along the west
of Sweden.

No sees than £60,600 worth of broken anchors
turned by the Eritich Baitle fleet, last year.

port to the Turkish government on the subj late Austrian disturbances in the Principalities

and in the me roughls generally, 386,334 houses. The Chief of Police in Brails has addressed a port to the Turbish government on the subject to the Turbish government on the subject to the Turbish government on the subject to the Austrian disturbances in the Principalities.

Hunting the Red Men is in the Utah Colling the kine Captain Sturgit, setting Assistant Adjutant-Gelook at the rejort of Colonel Fountleroy, giving count of the eperations in the Utah country. Fort Massachusesta on the 18th of March, with of regulars and valuations of about five hundred marching up the let Norte to the Canon. He struck the trail of the stock taken a short time from the fone jos, which they followed to the Colones in the fone jos, which they followed to the Colones and and a half is advance, drawn up in line, and demonstrations for battle. The troops charge when they field to the countrians; the soldiers dued, and pursued them among the rocks and ced that coveres the mountains; the soldiers dued, and pursued them among the rocks and ced that coveres the mountains; the soldiers dued, and pursued warriors, and lost some sir killed, two taken prisoners, and ten horses. The composed of Utakes and Apaches, and were comma Huelo and Blanco. Our less was two dragoons where the mountains, and on the next day reach the troops resumed their march on the 20th, ing a trail of lodges that sed over the most inseparate of the mountains, and on the next day reach parts of the mountains, and on the next day reach parts of the mountains, and on the next day reach parts of the mountains, and on the next day reach purche Pass. On the merning of the 221, as the were coming out of the Pass, at the opposite side mountain, indisms were seen some distance who were pursued, and one was killed and one can be trained of the lodians was now followed down kansas to Beaver Greek, up which they find the followed him should be continued three days. The troops decided in womaing one indian, and captured about three miles and one of the series of the series of

but in the Galf of Stockholm the ice was still so thick that heavily laden wagons could ply upon it. The winter in Sweden has been more rigorous than has been known in the memory of man. According to the last accounts from Helsingfors, in Finland, the ice was there more than a yard thick.

The London Chronicle, in sustaining the movement for administrative reform, instances the elder Pitt, George Casning, and Sir Robert Peel, as glorious examples of statesmen furnished from the ranks of the people.

Before the battle of Inkermann the Russians had no more than 70,000 infantry in the Crimes; at the present moment they should have about 20,000. The cavalry force which has joined the Russian army since the battle of Inkermann consists of six regular regiments. If we recked the crews of the ships at 8,000, and the Tehennomorskichen battalions at 6,000; the rifles, sappers, engineers, and artillary at 15,000; and the cavalry, regular and irregular, at 20,000. The Russian army at Perekon Econtoria, and near Sebastopol, will number about 146,000 men.

The British squadron cruising off the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, between the islands of Uto and Dago,